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NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner
 US Department of Commerce
 United States Patent and Trademark
 Office, PCT
 2011 South Clark Place Room
 CP2/5C24
 Arlington, VA 22202
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
 in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 02 November 2000 (02.11.00)	
International application No. PCT/GB00/00457	Applicant's or agent's file reference
International filing date (day/month/year) 11 February 2000 (11.02.00)	Priority date (day/month/year) 12 February 1999 (12.02.99)
Applicant REDDING, James	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:
12 September 2000 (12.09.00)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was
☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer Pascal Piriou
Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

Form PCT/IB/331 (July 1992)

GB0000457

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No.	International filing date (day/month/year)	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year)
PCT/GB 00/ 00457	11/02/2000	12/02/1999
Applicant		
REDDING, James		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of Invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☒ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

1

☐ None of the figures.

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference ///	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB 00/ 00457	International filing date (day/month/year) 11/02/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 12/02/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC G07D11/00		
Applicant REDDING, James		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.


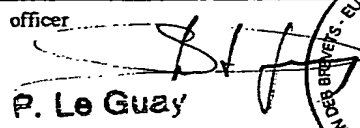

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consists of a total of _____ sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☒ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 12/09/2000	Date of completion of this report 20. 12. 00
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. (+49-89) 2399-0, Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: (+49-89) 2399-4465	Authorized officer  P. Le Guay 

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn up on the basis of *(Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.)*

☒ the international application as originally filed

☐ the description, pages

, as originally filed

pages

, filed with the demand

pages

, filed with the letter of

☐ the claims, Nos.

, as originally filed

Nos.

, as amended under Article 19

Nos.

, filed with the demand

Nos.

, filed with the letter of

☐ the drawings, sheets / fig.

, as originally filed

sheets / fig.

, filed with the demand

sheets / fig.

, filed with the letter of

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

☐ the description, pages:

☐ the claims, Nos.

☐ the drawings, sheets / fig.

3. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2 (c)).

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

IV. Lack of unity of invention

1. In response to the invitation (Form PCT/IPEA/405) to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:

- ☐ restricted the claims.
- ☐ paid additional fees.
- ☐ paid additional fees under protest.
- ☐ neither restricted nor paid additional fees.

2. ☒ This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.

3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is

- ☐ complied with.
- ☒ not complied with for the following reasons:

The separate inventions are:

1. A security unit (claims 1 to 12)
2. A gas feed conveying system (claims 13 to 22)
3. A package (claims 24 to 26)

They are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept (Rule 13.1 PCT) for the following reasons:

There is no common inventive subject-matter between the three groups of claims. Thus, the expression: "for use" is to be considered as purely optional.

Therefore claims 13 to 22 and 24 to 26 are either to be deleted or to be made dependent from claim 1.

4. Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:

- ☒ all parts.
- ☐ the parts relating to claims Nos.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty	Claims	1-26	YES
	Claims	None	NO
Inventive Step	Claims	1-26	YES
	Claims	None	NO
Industrial Applicability	Claims	1-26	YES
	Claims	None	NO

2. Citations and Explanations

1. Concerning claim 1:

- (a) ¹claim~~1~~ relates to a security unit comprising a package removably provided within a secure housing, an inlet and sealing means for sealing said package before it can be removed from said secure housing;
- (b) nearest prior art is document EP-A-0 852 279 which discloses such a security unit;
- (c) the problem to be solved is the jamming of the bank notes which are to be introduced through the inlet and the counting of the amount of money contained in the package;
- (d) the claimed security unit discloses a gas feed mechanism enabling to convey the bank notes through the unit without the risk of jamming;
- (e) this feature is novel with respect to the known prior art and enables to solve the problem raised; therefore claim 1 meets the requirements of Article 33(2) and (3) PCT.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

1. Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document DE-A-4 125 245 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

In particular, this document discloses a gas feed mechanism (Luftstrom - see column 1, line 39 and column 2, lines 62-27).
2. Independent claim 1 is not in the two-part form in accordance with Rule 6.3(b) PCT, which in the present case would be appropriate, with those features known in combination from the prior art (document DE-A-4 125 245) being placed in the preamble (Rule 6.3(b)(i) PCT) and with the remaining features being included in the characterising part (Rule 6.3(b)(ii) PCT).

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

2. Concerning claims 2 to 26:

These claims disclose particular embodiments of the invention and are to be considered as well as novel and inventive.

3. The industrial applicability of the security unit of claims 1 to 26 is obvious.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT**VIII. Certain observations on the international application**

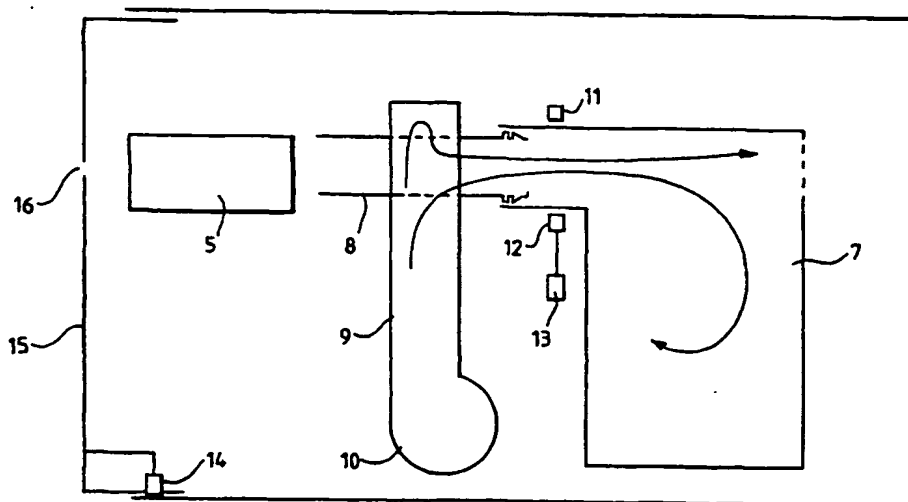
The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

1. It is clear from the description on page 2 lines 12-13 and page 3 lines 8-20 that the following features are essential to the definition of the invention:
 - (1) the items to be stored are notes, cheques or slips
 - (2) the security unit comprises an identification means
2. Claim 23 does not disclose any technical feature and should therefore be deleted.
3. The expression "the unit being arranged so that ..." in claim 1 is not clear and could be reformulated - for example - as "the unit further comprising sealing means ..."

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G07D 11/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/48140 (43) International Publication Date: 17 August 2000 (17.08.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/00457 (22) International Filing Date: 11 February 2000 (11.02.00) (30) Priority Data: 9903317.7 12 February 1999 (12.02.99) GB (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: REDDING, James [GB/GB]; Colgrym, Bradmore Green, Old Coulsdon, Surrey CR5 2LZ (GB). (74) Agent: HOWE, Steven; Lloyd Wise, Tregear & Co., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1LW (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: SECURITY UNIT



(57) Abstract

Security unit, particularly for storing payments in a retail outlet, comprising a secure, lockable housing with an inlet, a gas feed mechanism for conveying items introduced into the housing, and a removable package for receiving and storing payments. Before the package can be removed, the package is sealed in a tamper evident manner. The package is preferably a plastics container having a neck portion extending from its inlet, and gas outlets remote from the inlet through which gas introduced into the inlet is vented. The feed mechanism preferably comprises a channel through which payments are conveyed and gas inlets provided on opposed sides of the channel, inclined at an angle to that in which the items are conveyed. Gas is jetted through the channels to produce a gas flow which entrains an item to convey this through the channel.

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SECURITY UNIT

The present invention relates to a security unit or box, and in particular to a security unit for storing securely cash, cheques and/or credit and debit card slips or vouchers. The invention also relates to a feed system for handling
5 items that may be used within such a unit, and to a package, such as a bag, for use within such a unit.

Retail outlets usually have one or more tills provided at sale points on the shop floor. The tills include a till drawer which stores a float from which change may be given to customers. As transactions are completed, the
10 payments tendered by customers are added to the till drawer. Accordingly, the amount of cash together with cheques, credit and debit card slips and coupons will increase in the till drawer. This is a potential security risk as the contents in the till drawer are very vulnerable to theft. This is especially the case as the till drawer is opened for every transaction. Therefore, a thief may
15 attempt to snatch the contents of the till drawer when the drawer is opened. There is also the risk that the till operator will unlawfully remove money from the till drawer.

In an attempt to mitigate this risk, it is known for cash to be removed periodically from the till. This cash is typically removed in unknown quantities.

20 The cash removed may be taken, for example by a supervisor, from the shop floor to a cash room within the store. This still presents a security risk as there may be a large amount of money in the till drawer at certain times, in particular shortly before the cash is to be removed, and at this time the money is vulnerable to theft as described above. Further, whilst the money is carried
25 from the shop floor, the money is again vulnerable.

In an alternative system, it is known to provide a link from each of the sale points to the cash office by a transportation means, for example an air duct. Money is removed from the till periodically, placed in a canister having dimensions similar to that of the air duct, and the canister is transported
5 through the air duct to the cash room by air pressure in the duct behind the canister. This is an improvement compared to the money being carried by a person over the shop floor as the money is less vulnerable to theft when passing through the air duct since there is no direct access to the duct. However, the problem of a large amount of money being retained in the till
10 where it is vulnerable to theft at certain times is not avoided.

It is therefore known to provide a secure box, typically of metal with a high security lock, at each sale point. The box includes an opening through which notes, cheques and slips can be introduced. The box often includes a separate, removable inner container, for example a glass fibre box, into which
15 the notes or the like are deposited. When the secure box is opened, which may be after the store has closed, the glass fibre box is removed as a single item and taken off the shop floor for processing. In this case, notes may either be introduced to the secure box as they are received or, more usually, a number of notes are introduced into the box when the till becomes too full.

20 A problem with such known secure boxes of this type is that the amount of money contained in them is not known, and therefore there is still a problem that a member of staff may take money either before this is introduced to the box or after the money has been introduced to the box, and this cannot be detected easily.

25 EP-A-0,852,279 discloses a security box system in which the removable package is in the form of a bag having an inlet slot for receiving the payments, and which is formed, at least in the region of the inlet slot, from a sealable

plastic such that the inlet may be sealed, for example by welding. In a preferred example, the inlet is sealed before the bag is removed from the housing, and preferably the sealing means is associated with a locking means of the housing such that the inlet to the bag is sealed before the lid of the housing can be unlocked. This avoids the problem of the removal of items from the removable package after this has been taken from the secure unit, for example when this is transferred to the store's cash room.

A further problem where the content of the secure box is not known is that the contents of the box must be removed and counted. This introduces a further money-handling step where there is a security risk.

Another problem with conventional money handling systems, including known security boxes, is the conveying or transportation of notes without the risk of jamming or damaging of the notes. Most conventional note handling systems rely either on gravity to cause the notes to drop into a required position, or on a driven system of opposed endless belt conveyors or rollers which nip the notes and drive these to the required position. The problem with a gravity-based system is that it is easy for the notes to become jammed, thereby preventing further notes being added. A driven system using endless belts or rollers is also susceptible to jamming, and may also tear or otherwise damage the notes.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, a security unit comprises a secure, lockable housing including an inlet for items to be stored, a gas feed mechanism for conveying items introduced into the inlet of the housing, and a removable package provided within the housing, the removable package including an inlet through which items conveyed by the gas feed mechanism are introduced into the removable package and a gas outlet through which gas entering the removable package to convey the items to be stored can

escape from the package, the unit being arranged so that the inlet of the removable package is sealed in a tamper evident manner before the removable package can be removed from the housing.

5 With the security unit according to this aspect of the invention, items introduced into the unit through the inlet are stored in a package that is removable allowing the stored items to be removed from the secure unit in a single unit for ease of transportation and processing. As the package cannot be removed until this has been sealed in a tamper evident manner, any attempt to violate the package, for example to remove items contained within
10 the package, will be evident. This improves security. The items to be stored in the removable package within the secure unit are conveyed using a gas feed conveyor system. In this way, items such as, but not limited to, notes, cheques, credit and debit card slips and other papers are conveyed into the housing and package contained therein without significant risk of these
15 jamming or being damaged. The notes or other items do not contact any solid component, and therefore there is reduced risk of these becoming jammed within the channel as compared to a system using endless belts or rollers. Further, as there is no solid, physical means contacting and pulling the items to be conveyed, there is a reduced risk of the item being pulled, stretched or
20 torn. The provision of gas outlets in the removable package allows the gas that entrains and carries the items into the package to leave the package, without over-inflating this. The arrangement according to the present invention therefore provides a secure system for storing payments and the like with improved security and improved handling than the prior art systems.

25 Preferably the removable package is formed of a plastic material. This has the advantage of being inexpensive to manufacture, and flexible, thereby allowing a reduction in the space taken up by the package when not full compared to prior art solid walled containers. This is of particular advantage

for the transportation of the packages after they are removed from the secure units, for example for conveyance to the cash room of a store or for conveyance to a bank or other establishment.

Especially where all or part of the removable package is made of a plastics material, it is preferred that the secure unit includes a heat seal system for heat sealing the removable package. Alternative examples of sealing means include infrared, chemical or vacuum sealers or pressure sensitive adhesive. It is preferred that a sensor is provided to verify that there are no items in the position where the removable package is to be sealed. This is important as there is otherwise the danger that a payment may be damaged by the sealing means, for example by being heated by the heat sealing system, or that the payment will prevent the formation of a proper seal.

It is preferred that the seal includes some form of unique identification, for example a unique identification code, embedded in or printed on the seal. In this way, it will be difficult for the seal to be broken and the package re-sealed without this being evident as it will be difficult to replicate the unique identification.

It is advantageous for the secure unit to include a means to detect the sealing of the removable package before allowing access to the removable package. This makes it possible to ensure that access to the package is prevented whilst this is not in a tamper evident condition, and whilst items could therefore be removed from the package undetected. The secure unit may preferably comprise a lock having a delay such that the access to the interior of the housing, and in particular to the removable package, is prevented for a predetermined period after an attempt is made to open the case, and in particular during this delay, the package may be sealed.

The unit preferably also includes an alarm to alert any attempted, unauthorised opening of the unit. The alarm may include an audio alarm in the unit and/or a remote alarm, for example a signal may be sent to give a visual alert at a control unit. A dye pack may also be provided, for example in
5 or before the feed conveyor. The dye pack is arranged so that, in the event of any tampering with the secure unit, the dye pack explodes so the contents of the secure unit are dyed, making them worthless. This is a further deterrent.

It is preferred that an identification means is provided, for example between the inlet of the housing and the removable package for identifying items that
10 are introduced to the removable package. Such identification of the items are advantageously stored in a memory. If the removable package is identifiable, and is associatable with the stored identification of the items stored in the memory, it is possible to easily determine the content of a particular package. This is particularly advantageous as it means it is not necessary to empty the
15 package and count or confirm its contents. This advantage may also be achieved by provision of a printer that prints details of identified items on the package itself. This avoids a normal money handling operation, which both reduces the amount of time that must be spent processing payments, and also reduces further the risk of unlawful or improper removal of items from the
20 package. In particular, it would allow the package to be removed from the secure unit, and delivered directly to a bank or other institution without any need for the contents to be removed from the package by staff within the store.

The identification may be stored in a chip or other memory device attached to
25 the package. In this case, the memory device may also record details of the content of the package. In this way, the contents of the package can be associated with the package itself.

Where the security unit is used for storing bank notes, a bank note validator is preferably provided for determining the denomination and authenticity of the note before this is passed to and stored in the removable package. If it is determined that the bank note is not authentic, the note is preferably rejected
5 and not introduced into the removable package. Where other items are handled by the secure unit, validators suitable for such items may be provided.

Where the security unit is used for storing items other bank notes, the system may include a printer for printing a unique code on the item before the item is
10 introduced to the security unit. The unique code may include details relating to the item. For example, where the item is a cheque, the code may include the value of the cheque, the transaction number to which the cheque relates, the time and date on which the cheque was received and the sort code. The identification means may comprise an optical character reader that identifies
15 details from the item, or a decoder for reading the code printed on the item.

Beneficially, the unit comprises a means to detect the presence and/or correct fitting of a removable package before allowing items to be stored.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, a conveying system comprises a channel through which items are to be conveyed and a pair of
20 gas inlets provided on opposite sides of the channel, inclined to the angle at which the items are to be conveyed, such that gas from outside the channel is jetted through the inlets to produce a gas flow through the channel which entrains an item to convey this through the channel.

With the conveying system according to the present invention, items such as,
25 but not limited to, notes, cheques, credit and debit card slips and other papers are conveyed through a channel without significant risk of these jamming or being damaged. The notes or other items do not contact any solid component

of the channel, and therefore there is reduced risk of these becoming jammed within the channel as compared to a system using endless belts or rollers. Further, as there is no solid, physical means contacting and pulling the items to be conveyed, there is a reduced risk of the item being pulled, stretched or
5 torn.

It is preferred that the gas inlets are in the form of pipes or tubes provided at opposite sides of the inlet end of the channel and angled towards a central plane of the channel. In this case, the gas flows from the inlets will converge towards the centre of the channel, and then flow through the channel. When
10 an item is presented to the channel, this will be entrained by the flow of gas through the channel, and conveyed through the channel. The gas may be supplied by fans driving gas through the pipes or tubes.

To help maintain the conveyed items flat, it is preferred that the gas jets include components directed towards the large upper and lower surfaces of
15 the item. In this case, it is preferred that the inlets are directed into the channel from above and below the point where the item to be conveyed is received in the channel.

Alternatively or additionally to the provision of gas inlets at the inlet end of the channel, inlets may be provided along the length of the channel. In this case,
20 the inlets may be in the form of an array of holes, for example circular or oval holes, much like a cheese grater. The gas will jet through these holes to convey the item. Alternatively, the openings may be in the form of elongate slots extending substantially across the width of the channel. An associated fluid guide or baffle may be provided to direct the jet of gas into the channel.
25 The advantage of slots is that the area through which the gas enters the channel is larger, giving a greater volume of gas to convey articles through the channel. Nevertheless, the resulting velocity of the gas flow will be lower

compared to that where holes are used. In either case, the channel may be provided within a region of high pressure, such that gas from the high pressure region flows through the openings into the channel.

5 The use of air as the gas is advantageous as this may be provided to the channel merely by providing a fan or blower to blow the ambient air without requiring a separate gas supply. Alternatively, a separate source of pressurised gas may be provided.

10 Where the inlets comprise openings formed in the walls of the channel, these are preferably angled with respect to the longitudinal plane passing through the channel and to the plane normal to the direction through the channel. In this way, a region of high gas pressure can be provided around the channel, and the gas will jet into the channel to give components of fluid flow extending generally normal to the opposed faces of the channel, and components passing longitudinally through the channel. In this way, the item
15 to be conveyed will be suspended between the opposed, typically upper and lower, faces of the channel by the generally normal component of the fluid entering the channel through the openings. This keeps the items flat and spaced from the walls of the channel to prevent jamming or damage.

20 The openings along the wall of the channel are beneficially formed through a dimple in the surface of the channel. In this case, the dimple may be formed either into or out of the channel. Where the dimple is formed into the channel, the dimple is formed behind the hole in the direction in which the item is to be conveyed. Where the dimple is formed out of the channel, the dimple is formed in front of the hole in the direction in which the item is to be conveyed.

25 In any case, the channel preferably has a generally oval cross-sectional channel in a plane generally perpendicular to that along which the items are

conveyed. This shape is found to give improved fluid flow characteristics and therefore improved conveying properties compared to a rectangular channel.

5 The air inlets are advantageously formed at an angle of about 45° to the channel. In this way, the component of the fluid flow flowing normal to the opposed faces of the channel is between about 10 and 20%, more preferably between 10 and 15% of the overall fluid flow and the remaining component of the fluid flow is in the direction in which the items are to be conveyed.

10 The channel may be made of sheet material, such as metal. Alternatively, the channel may be moulded. This is a particularly suitable method of manufacture where the channel is made from a plastics material.

15 Preferably, a sensor is provided to detect the presence of an item in the channel. In this case, a control means is advantageously provided to control the flow of gas dependent upon the determination of the presence of an item to be conveyed. In particular, it is preferred that there is a nominal gas flow through the channel when no item is detected in the channel and, when an item is detected in the channel, the gas flow is increased to convey the item. This makes it easier to introduce an item to the channel, as there is no, or minimal, gas flow affecting the insertion of the item. Further, the energy requirements of the system are reduced by only supplying significant gas flows when required.

20 It is preferred that the gas feed system used in the secure unit according to the first aspect of the present invention is in accordance with the second aspect of the present invention.

25 According to a third aspect of the present invention, a tamper evident package comprises a plastics container having an inlet opening for receiving items to be collected, a neck portion extending from the inlet opening, and a number of

gas outlets remote from the inlet portion through which gas introduced into the inlet opening is vented.

The tamper evident package according to the third aspect of the present invention is preferably used in a secure unit in accordance with the first aspect
5 of the invention, and especially one which includes a gas conveying means in accordance with the second aspect of the present invention. The gas outlet allows the gas conveying items into the package to leave the package. If such an outlet is not provided, the gas will inflate the removable package, and prevent the flow of gas into the package, thereby preventing the addition of
10 further items.

The gas outlet is preferably in the form of holes provided in a wall of the package, and more preferable on the side wall of the package opposite the inlet. The number and size of the gas outlets depends upon the gas flow into the package, but advantageously at least 400 holes are provided. Each hole
15 should be sufficiently small that items cannot be removed from the package through the holes. Typically, the holes should be about 2 mm in diameter.

It is preferred that the gas outlet is formed towards the upper part of the package remote from the inlet to the package. In this way, the optimum gas flow into and through the removable package is ensured for depositing items
20 within the package.

An example of the present invention will be described in accordance with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a cross-section through a security unit;

Figure 2a shows an air-channel conveyor;

Figure 2b shows a cross-section through an opening in the air-channel conveyor;

Figure 3 shows an alternative air-channel conveyor;

Figure 4 shows an air supply system for the air channel;

5 Figure 5 shows a system for mounting a bag on the air channel;

Figure 6 shows a first example of a bag;

Figure 7 shows a second example of a bag; and,

Figure 8 shows a further example of an air channel conveyor.

10 The aspects of the present invention will be described with respect to a security unit which forms one example of the first aspect of the present invention, and which comprises a number of individual components, each of which may form an aspect of the invention in their own right. In particular, the unit includes a conveyor system for conveying items. The conveyor system constitutes an example of the second aspect of the present invention. The
15 unit is also described as being provided with a bag that constitutes an example of the third aspect of the present invention. The invention also lies in the combination of two or more of the individual components of the security unit.

20 The security unit of the present invention will be described initially with reference to one of its preferred functions as a note handling unit, although it is understood that the unit may have other functions for different items.

The unit comprises a housing formed as a lockable metal, typically steel, case. The front 15 of the case includes a chassis on which the components of the unit are mounted. The front 15 is provided on arms (not shown) including rollers to allow the front 15 and the chassis to be removed easily to
5 allow access to the interior of the case. The construction of the case is such that it is secure, so that any attempt to breach the case is resisted due to the strength of the case, and any attempt to breach the case is easily apparent. An audible alarm is provided to warn of any unauthorised attempt to gain access to the unit. The case is locked by an electronic lock 14 that allows the
10 case to be opened only after predetermined procedures have been completed as described below. The security case includes an inlet slot 16 through which notes are inserted, and a note validator 5 that receives and validates the inserted notes. The case includes a void which receives a plastics bag 7 or other package for the notes. Notes from the validator 5 are deposited in the
15 package. When the case is opened, the bag 7 and its contents are removable from the case.

The authenticity and denomination of each note is determined by the validator 5. The validator 5 may be a conventional validator 5 such as the IDS validator available from Global Payment Technologies, Inc. A note is inserted into the
20 validator 5, and is driven by a series of endless belt conveyors and/or rollers, past one or more note recognition devices. The validator determines parameters of the note, for example its size, colour and magnetic properties. These determined parameters are compared with predetermined acceptable ranges of parameters for notes of different denominations. Based on this
25 comparison, the note is either rejected if it cannot be determined to be a genuine note, or accepted and its value determined. Where a note is rejected, the belts or rollers are driven in reverse to eject the note.

All accepted notes that pass through the validator 5 extend into an air channel 8, this being an example of the second aspect of the present invention. One example of an air channel is shown in Figure 2a. The air channel 8 comprises a generally oval channel having a width of about 90mm, a height of about 20mm and a length of about 95mm. The upper and lower faces of the air channel 8 include an array of openings 30 which are spaced in rows extending across the width of the channel in which adjacent openings 30 are spaced by 20mm, and with adjacent rows being spaced by 10mm with a 10mm offset between openings 30 in adjacent rows. As shown in cross-section in Figure 2b, each opening 30 is formed by providing a 5mm hole through a dimple formed in the surface of the channel, the hole being formed at an angle of about 45° to the channel. The resulting openings 30 are similar to those of a cheese grater. The dimple may be formed either into the channel 8 or out of the channel 8. In the case where the dimple is formed into the channel 8, the dimple is formed behind the hole in the direction in which the note is to pass from the validator 5. In the case where the dimple is formed out of the channel 8, the dimple is formed in front of the hole in the direction in which the note is to pass from the validator 5. As shown in Figure 2b, the dimple causes air from outside the channel 8 to flow into the channel as a laminar air flow having a major component in the direction through the channel 8.

An alternative air channel 8' is shown in Figure 3. In this case, the openings comprise elongate slots 30' provided in the upper and lower faces 31', 32' of the air channel 8'. A guide 33, which may be pressed out of the channel 8' to form the elongate slots 30', directs air into the channel 8' as a laminar flow generally as described above. In the following, it will be understood that either air channel 8 or 8' may be used.

As shown in Figure 4, the channel 8, or the alternative air channel 8' is provided within a duct 9, both ends of which open to a fan or blower 10, for example a RL90-18/12NG DC radial blower available from PAPST which is able to provide a flow rate of $40\text{m}^3\text{h}^{-1}$. The duct 9 extending from each of the
5 blowers 10 has a width of about 25mm and a depth of about 70mm giving a cross-sectional area of about 1750mm^2 . The ducts 9 from the blowers 10 are linked by a further duct 45 having a height of around 70mm and a depth of around 70mm. The air channel 8,8' is provided within this duct 45. The blowers 10 blow air into the ducts 9, 45, increasing the air pressure on
10 the outside of the channel 8,8'. The high pressure air, typically of around 2 atmospheres, passes through the openings 30 of the channel 8,8' into the channel 8,8'. Due to the angle at which the openings 30 are formed, and the dimple, the turbulent air in the duct around the channel 8,8' is directed as a laminar flow into the channel 8,8' in the direction generally away from the
15 validator 5. As the openings 30 are formed in both the upper and lower faces 31,32 of the channel 8,8', there will be a component of air passing vertically upwardly and downwardly to the centre of the channel 8,8'. This acts to maintain the note hovering near the middle of the channel 8,8' so the note can pass freely through the channel 8,8' without catching on the surfaces of the
20 channel 8,8'. Typically, 10 to 20% of the air flows vertically. The horizontal component of the air, the remaining 80 to 90%, acts to entrain the note and draws this from the validator 5 into the bag 7.

An alternative example of an air feed system is shown in Figures 8a and 8b. Figure 8a shows the feed system in plan view, where items to be conveyed
25 through a channel are conveyed from an inlet end on the right hand side towards the outlet on the left hand side. In the end view of Figure 8b, shown from the inlet end, items are conveyed away from the viewer. In the case of notes or similar items, these are generally horizontal, namely parallel to the top and bottom surfaces of the channel.

With the arrangement shown in Figure 8, the air is directed into the channel from either side at an angle of about 45°. This results in the two air flows from either side converging at a central point across the width of the channel, and close to the inlet end, with the combined air flowing longitudinally through the channel, as shown best in the plan view of Figure 8a. As shown in Figure 8b, the air flows across the full height of the channel. This consistency throughout the height of the channel ensures that items conveyed through the channel are not bent.

10

In operation, one or more sensors 50 are provided in the channel to detect the presence of an item to be conveyed, and the direction in which the item is travelling. When no item is detected, the velocity of air flowing through the channel is reduced to a nominal level, for example by decreasing the driving voltage to an air fan supplying the air. This is advantageous both as it reduces the energy consumption of the system and the noise level of the system when nothing is to be conveyed, and as there is minimal air flow through the channel which may affect the insertion of an item to be conveyed. When an item is introduced into the inlet end of the channel, and this is detected by the sensor 50, the velocity of the air supplied to the channel is increased. In this case, the resulting air flow through the channel will entrain the item, and convey this through the channel. When the sensor 50 detects that the item has been conveyed, or after a predetermined period after the presence of the note was detected, the air flow through the channel will again be reduced.

25

On the outer surface of the air channel 8 at the end remote from the validator 5, there are provided two projections 41,42, the projection 42 nearest the end of the channel 8 remote from the validator 5 having an inclined surface. A sensor element 43 is provided between the two projections 41,42. This is

30

shown in Figure 5. The projections 41,42 and sensor 43 are provided for location of a bag 7 on the air channel 8 and for ensuring the bag 7 is mounted correctly as described below.

As shown in Figure 6, the removable package comprises a generally cuboid bag 7 formed of polythene or other plastics material. The bag 7 is an example of the third aspect of the present invention. In one example, the bag 7 has a width of about 120mm, a length of about 250mm and a height of about 300mm. Such a bag 7 has a capacity of about 500 to 700 bank notes. An opening slit is provided across the upper front edge of the bag 7, and a neck 62 of about 50mm is provided from this opening. An array of holes 61 is provided on the top face of the bag 7 towards the back, and on the rear of the bag 7 towards the top. Typically, at least 100 holes 61 are provided on each of the upper and rear faces of the bag 7, each hole having a diameter of about 2mm. The bag 7 is designed so that, once inflated, it assumes its generally cuboid shape, although can be flat packed for storage. In another example, the bag 7 has a height of about 360 mm, a length of about 320 mm and a width of about 160 mm, and has a total of around 400 air outlet holes. The case also includes air vent holes through which air can enter the case to be driven by the blowers 10, and from which air leaves the case after leaving the bag 7. The bag 7 includes a plastics rim 64 around the neck 62 of the bag 7 for fitting the bag 7 to an air channel 8 as described below. In an alternative arrangement, an internal removable ring may be provided to be secured to a bag 7 and fitted to the air channel 8.

An alternative bag design is shown in Figure 7. This bag is a cylindrical bag, again the an upper slit type opening with an associated neck 62' and air holes 61' provided in the upper rear of the bag 7.

The notes entrained in the air flow through the air channel 8 are transported by the air stream through the neck 62 of the bag and into the bag. As the air flow enters the large volume in the bag 7, turbulence is introduced into the generally laminar air flow from the channel 8. This turbulence causes the entrained notes to be forced towards the bottom of the bag 7. The turbulent air flow also acts to compress the notes already deposited in the bag 7 to maximise the number of notes which the bag 7 may contain. The air then leaves the bag 7 through the holes 61 in the top and rear of the bag 7. It is important that the velocity of the air flow into the bag 7 is not too great, since this will cause a reduction in the pressure in the top part of the bag 7, and this will cause the notes in the bag 7 to lift.

The bag 7 includes a unique bar code identification mark (not shown) that is embedded in the plastics material from which it is formed. An identical bar code is embedded in a tear off strip 65 that is provided on the bag 7. This strip may be removed from the bag 7 as this is fitted and used for identification. Alternatively, the secure unit may include a thermal printer to print a unique identification on the bag whilst this is provided in the secure unit. In this case, the printer may print not only an identification of the container, but alternatively or additionally may print one or more of the date or time when the container was provided in the secure unit or removed from the secure unit, or the content of the container.

In an alternative embodiment, the bag 7 is provided with a memory chip which can be connected to an interface for identifying the bag. Information relating to the content of the bag, for example from the validator 5, can be written to and stored in the memory chip. This gives a record of the bag's content associated with the bag. Any attempt to remove the chip will be evident.

In use, the bag 7 is provided within the secure case by placing the bag 7 within the void in the rear section of the case, and mounting the open neck 62 of the bag 7 over the end of the air channel 8 remote from the validator 5. The neck 62 of the bag 7 is provided over the channel 8 to create an air right seal. It is important to ensure that a bag 7 is in position and correctly fitted before items are introduced. As shown in Figure 5, the end of the air channel 8 remote from the validator 5 includes a pair of spaced projections 41,42. The projection 42 near the end of the channel 8 includes an inclined surface. In between the projections there is provided a sensor 43. As described above, the neck 62 of the bag 7 is provided with a solid member 64 which is slid over the sloped surface of the projection 42 nearest the end of the channel 8, and locates between the two projections 41,42. In this position, the presence of the solid member 64 is detected by the sensor 43 and it is determined that the bag 7 is correctly loaded. In the event that the sensor 43 fails to determine that the bag 7 is correctly loaded, the secure unit is disabled to prevent notes being inserted, since otherwise any notes inserted will not be stored in a tamper evident package. Further, an optical sensor may be provided to confirm a bag 7 is provided within the case, and that the sensor 43 has not been unlawfully disabled. A switch is then actuated, causing the fans to be activated and air to flow into the air channel 8 and into the bag 7. This air inflates the bag 7, causing the bag 7 to assume its cuboid arrangement. The dimensions of the bag 7 are slightly greater than the space within the case of the secure unit in which the bag 7 is provided, thereby ensuring that the bag 7 assumes the shape of the space in the case. To further ensure the bag 7 is correctly loaded, the air flow or fan driving the air can be monitored. In the event that a bag 7 is not fitted correctly, or the bag 7 is damaged, for example if this is torn, the air flow will deviate from an expected level, and the error can be detected and the unit disabled. Detection of the bag in this way may be achieved by determination of the drive current of the air fan.

- When the bag 7 is loaded, the identity of the bag 7 is recorded in a central unit so the payments deposited in the bag 7 may be identified. To achieve this, a bar code reader associated with the money handling unit reads the bar code embedded in the bag 7, or the bar code on the tear-off strip. In one example, a hand-held bar code reader is provided with the station, and the information is read from the embedded bar code by the reader and this information is transmitted to a memory unit in which the identified contents of the bag 7 are logged. In another example, the validator 5 doubles as a bar code reader. In this case, the tear-off strip from the bag 7 is read through the validator 5 which reads the bar code to identify the bag 7 and this information is transmitted to the memory unit. In a still further example, the bag 7 identification may be manually input to the memory unit. In any case, it is arranged that the validator 5 will not accept notes until the bag 7 has been identified to a central control unit.
- As shown in Figure 1, a heat seal unit is provided to seal the open neck 62 of the bag 7 downstream of the air channel 8. The heat seal unit is a generally available unit, comprising two bars 11,12 which are movable with respect to each other to clamp the neck 62 of the bag 7. Both of the bars 11,12 are coated with a non-stick material, for example Teflon (Trade Mark) to ensure that the molten plastics material of the bag 7 does not adhere to the bars 11,12. One of the bars 12 includes a heating element which is heated by a current to melt the plastics material and weld the two sides of the neck 62 of the bag 7 together. The seal unit is also able to form a unique identification in the seal to improve the security of the seal. This may be achieved by a unique pattern formed on the bars of the heat seal unit.

One of the bars 11 is pivotally mounted to allow this to be moved out of the way when a bag 7 is to be mounted on the air channel 8. One of the bars 12 is actuated by a motor or solenoid 13 to drive the bars 11,12 with respect to

each other to clamp the neck 62 of the bag 7. This bar 12 is moved between a rest position about 50mm from the neck 62 of the bag 7 and a seal position by the motor or solenoid 13. A microswitch (not shown) is provided to detect when the bars 11,12 are clamping the neck 62 of the bag 7, and applies a
5 current to the heater element for a predetermined period, typically 3 seconds, to weld the neck 62 of the bag 7 closed. A detector detects the current flow through the heater elements to confirm that the heat sealing has taken place before access to the package is permitted.

10 The secure case is locked by an electronic lock 14, including a solenoid or other magnetic element. When the key is actuated to unlock the case, before the lock is released, the heat seal unit is actuated to seal the bag 7. Only then is the case opened to allow access to the bag 7. In this way, the bag 7 is sealed to form a tamper evident package before it can be accessed, giving a high degree of security.

15 As will be described below, under certain circumstances, in particular where there is a note in the neck 62 of the bag 7 in the region where the bag 7 is to be sealed, it is desirable not to heat seal the bag 7. In this case, the electronic lock 14 will not allow the case to open. In this case, it is necessary for the case to be opened by an over-ride lock which can be actuated only be
20 a person with a high security level, for example a bank employee or a senior supervisor. The over-ride lock may be in the form of a magnetic touch key, for example a Dallas DS19xx Touch Key Memory, or a digital membrane keypad, requiring the entry of a correct code to gain access to the unit. It is possible that different levels of entry code are provided for operators of different
25 seniority. Such a device provides an over-ride lock that is within the casing, and which is not visible externally. Accordingly, there is no external indication of its presence and location. The lock is opened by a high security, unique passive key which interacts with the specific lock to over-ride the normal

electronic lock 14 to give access to the secure unit and the unsealed bag 7 contained therein.

As previously described, the end of the air channel 8 remote from the validator 5 includes a sensor to detect the presence and direction of movement on a note within the air channel 8. The sensor may comprise a number of proximity sensors, for example a number of light emitter and detector pairs, arranged in the direction of travel of the note through the air channel 8. The presence of a note can be determined when any of the light detectors does not receive light from its associated light emitter due to a note blocking the light path between them. The direction of movement of a note can be determined by the order in which the light is blocked for the different sensors. For example, where the light is blocked first between the emitter-detector pair nearest the validator 5 and then between the pair nearest the end of the air channel 8 remote from the validator 5, it can be determined that the note is moving from the validator 5 towards the bag 7. When the light is initially blocked between all pairs, and then light is received first by the detector nearest the end of the air channel 8 remote from the validator 5 and then by the detector nearest the validator 5, it is determined that the note is moving in the direction away from the bag 7 and towards the validator 5. This may occur when a note is rejected by the validator 5, or when there is an attempt to remove notes from the secure unit.

The provision of a proximity sensor in the air channel 8 allows the system to confirm that there are no notes in the neck 62 of the bag 7 when the case is unlocked to prevent the bag 7 sealer from sealing the neck 62 of the bag 7, and sealing the note in place. The proximity sensor can also confirm that the notes leaving the validator 5 are received within the bag 7, and can confirm that no notes are jammed within the air channel 8. The system ideally records the receipt of a note within the bag 7 only when it is determined by the sensor

that the note has passed through the air channel 8 and into the bag 7, rather than when the note is determined by the validator 5. The reason for this is that it is possible for a note to pass through the validator 5 and remain in the air channel 8. When a subsequent note is inserted into the validator 5, the
5 note may be rejected for a number of reasons. However, the leading edge of the note may contact the note stuck within the air channel 8, and when the note is rejected, this may pull the jammed note from the air channel 8. Therefore, if the content of the bag 7 is determined purely on the output from the validator 5, it will be determined by the system that the note jammed in the
10 air channel 8 and rejected with a following note will be in the bag 7, where as, in fact, the note will not be in the bag 7. By only determining that the note has entered the bag 7 after the note has been determined to have left the air channel 8, the notes in the bag 7 are determined correctly.

A note may be rejected by the validator 5 if the parameters of the note do not
15 fall within the predetermined parameters of an acceptable note. This rejection is a function of the validator 5.

In one example of the present invention, one or more secure units are provided at each sales point to receive payments at the sales point. In this case, the secure unit includes an interface to link the unit to the EPOS system
20 and to a central unit. This allows determination of the content of the tamper evident packages which can save much time in balancing payments at the end of trading.

In an alternative example, a secure unit is provided for cheques in a cash room or other central location in the store. Cheques are processed in the
25 usual manner by the sales assistant, and collected in the till drawer. The cheques are later removed from the till drawer. The cheques are then fed into the secure unit which identifies the cheques. The secure unit includes an

- identification means instead of the validator as described above. The identification means may be an optical character reader to read information from the cheque. However, it is preferred that the identification means is a bar code reader which reads a specially printed bar code on the cheque. The
- 5 bar code includes details relating to the cheque and the transaction for which the cheque was tendered such as the amount, transaction time and number, card details etc. This bar code is printed on the reverse of the cheque by the cheque printer provided at the point of sale. The cheque is then fed to the tamper evident package in the unit, which is sealed before it can be removed.
- 10 In this way, a tamper evident package containing identified cheques is produced. It will be appreciated that this arrangement can be used for other forms of payment such as credit and debit card payments and coupons.

CLAIMS

1. A security unit comprising a secure, lockable housing including an inlet (16) for items to be stored, a gas feed mechanism (8) for conveying items introduced into the inlet (16) of the housing, and a removable package (7)
5 provided within the housing, the removable package (7) including an inlet (62) through which items conveyed by the gas feed mechanism (8) are introduced into the removable package (7) and a gas outlet (62) through which gas entering the removable package (7) to convey the items to be stored can escape from the package (7), the unit being arranged so that the inlet (62) of
10 the removable package (7) is sealed in a tamper evident manner before the removable package (7) can be removed from the housing.
2. A security unit according to Claim 1, in which the removable package (7) is formed of a plastics material.
3. A security unit according to Claim 2, further including a heat seal
15 system (11,12) for heat sealing the removable package (7).
4. A security unit according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a means to detect the sealing of the removable package before allowing access to the removable package.
5. A security unit according to Claim 4 when dependent upon Claim 3, in
20 which the means to detect the sealing of the removable package includes a means to detect current flow through the heat seal unit.
6. A security unit according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a lock (14) having a delay such that the access to the interior of the housing, and in particular to the removable package (7), is prevented for a
25 predetermined period after an attempt is made to open the case.

7. A security unit according to Claim 6 when dependent upon Claim 3 or any Claim dependent thereon, in which the heat seal unit (11,12) is activated in response to the attempt to open the housing.
- 5 8. A security unit according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a sensor associated with the sealing mechanism to verify that there are no items in the position where the removable package is to be sealed.
- 10 9. A security unit according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising an identification and/or validation means (5) between the inlet of the housing and the removable package (7) for identifying and/or validating items which are introduced to the removable package (7).
10. A security unit according to Claim 9, in which the identification and/or validation of the items is stored in a memory.
- 15 11. A security unit according to Claim 10, in which the removable package (7) is identifiable, and can be associated with the stored identification and/or validation of the items stored in the memory.
- 20 12. A security unit according to any one of the preceding Claims, in which a sensor (43) detects the presence and/or the correct fitting of a removable package (7), and prevents the use of the unit unless a removable package (7) is present and/or fitted correctly.
- 25 13. A gas feed conveying system for use in a secure unit according to any one of the preceding claims, the gas feed conveying system comprising a channel (8) through which items are to be conveyed and a pair of gas inlets provided on opposed sides of the channel (8) inclined at an angle to that in which the items are to be conveyed, and through which gas from outside the

channel (8) is jetted to produce a gas flow through the channel (8) which entrains an item to convey this through the channel.

14. A gas feed conveying system according to claim 13, in which the gas is air.

5 15. A gas feed conveying system according to any one of Claims 13 or 14, in which the channel (8) has a generally oval cross-sectional channel in a plane generally normal to that along which the items are conveyed.

16. A gas feed conveying system according to any one of Claims 13 to 15, in which the inlets are formed at an angle of about 45° to the direction in which
10 items are conveyed through the channel (8).

17. A gas feed conveying system according to any one of Claims 13 to 16, in which the inlets are provided at the entrance of the channel (8), and are arranged such that the gas flows from the inlets converge towards the longitudinal central plane of the channel (8).

15 18. A gas feed conveying system according to any one of Claims 13 to 16, in which the inlets are formed by providing a hole through a dimple formed in the surface of the channel.

19. A gas feed conveying system according to any one of Claims 13 to 16, in which the inlets comprise elongate slots extending substantially across the
20 width of the channel.

20. A gas feed conveying system according to any one of Claims 13 to 19, in which the channel is formed of sheet material, such as metal, and in which the inlets are formed in the flat sheet which is then bent to form the channel.

21. A gas feed conveying system according to any one of Claims 13 to 19, in which the channel is formed from a plastics material.
22. A gas feed system according to any one of Claims 13 to 21, in which sensors are provided to detect the movement of items through the channel,
5 and control means are provided to control the flow of gas through the inlets dependent upon the detection of movement of items through the channel.
23. A secure unit according to any one of Claims 1 to 12, comprising the gas feed conveying system of any one of Claims 13 to 22.
24. A package for use in the secure unit according to any one of Claims 1
10 to 12 or Claim 23, the package comprising a plastics container having an inlet opening for receiving items to be collected, a neck portion extending from the inlet opening, and a number of gas outlets remote from the inlet opening through which gas introduced into the inlet is vented.
25. A package according to Claim 24 formed from a plastic material.
- 15 26. A package according to Claim 24 or Claim 25, including fluid outlet holes provided in the wall of the package towards the upper part of the package remote from the inlet to the package.

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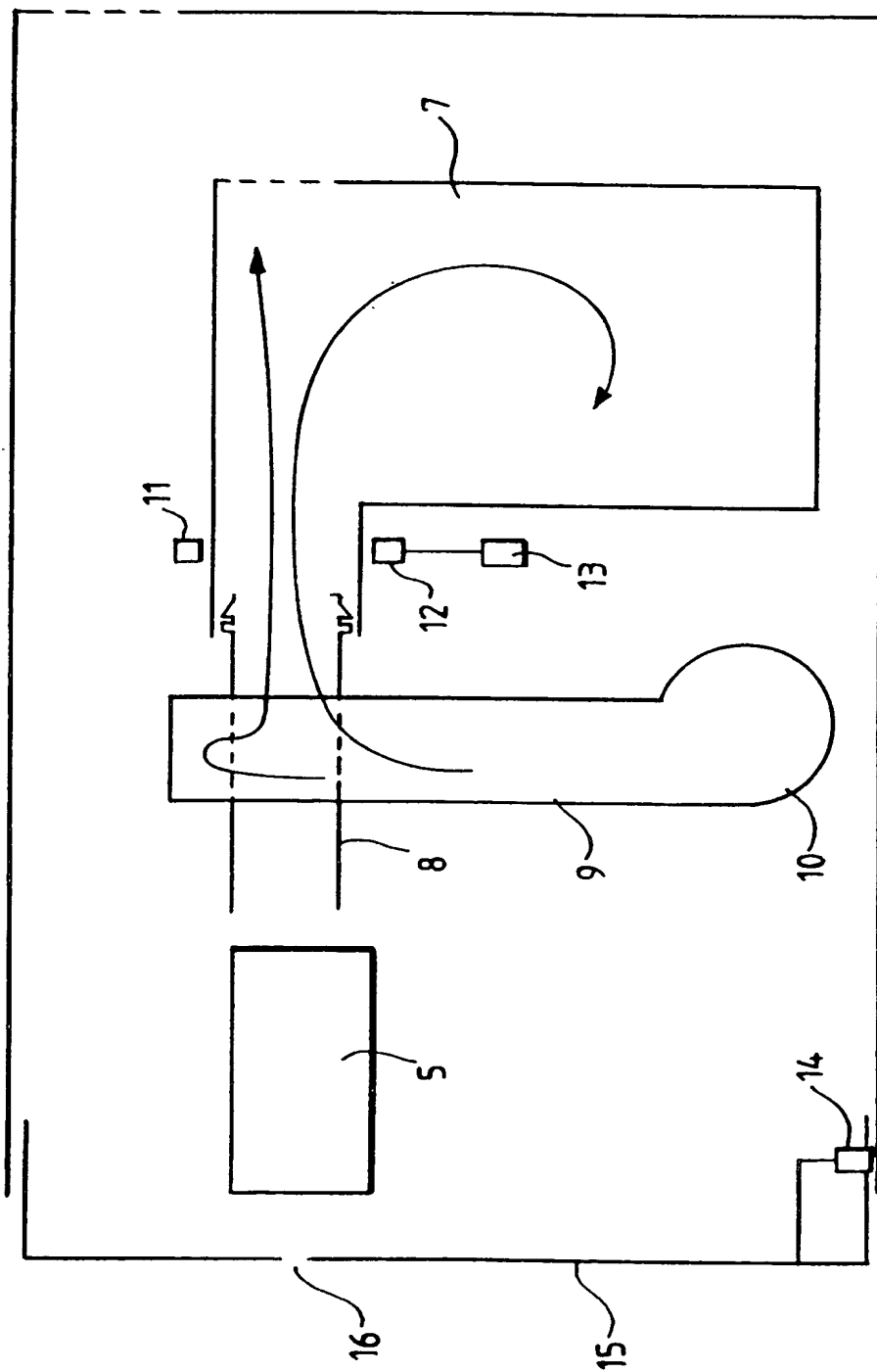


Fig.1.

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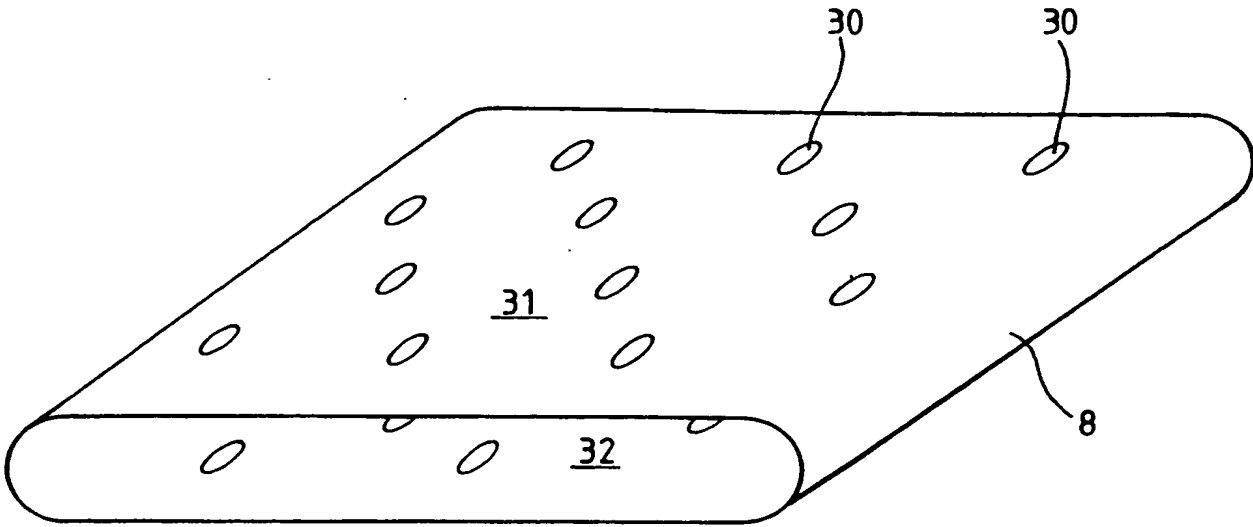


Fig. 2a.

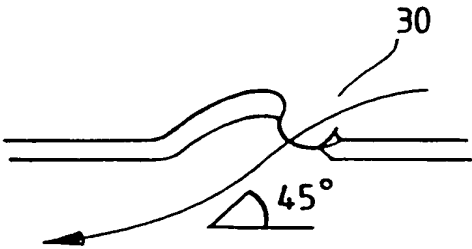


Fig. 2b.

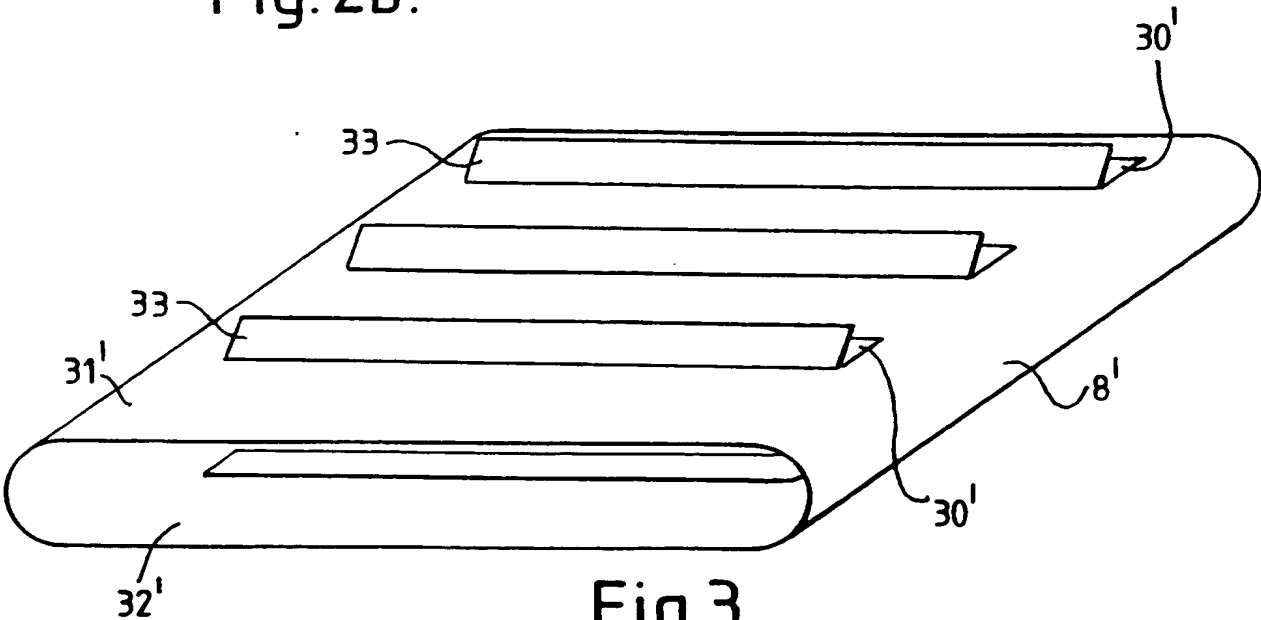


Fig. 3.

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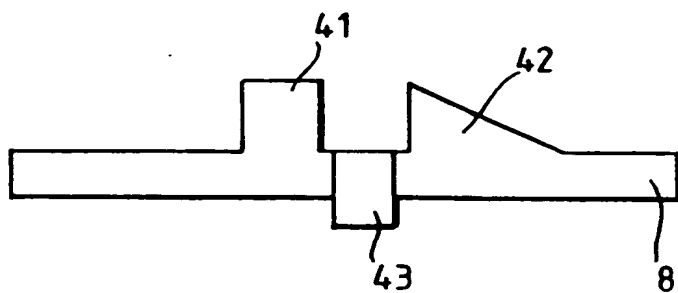


Fig.5.

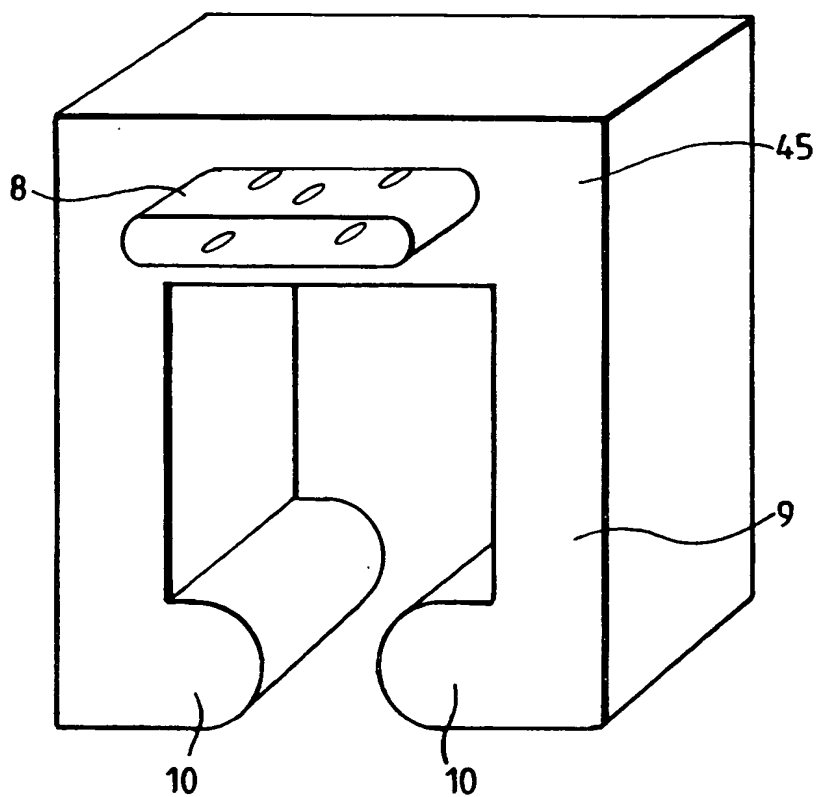


Fig.4.

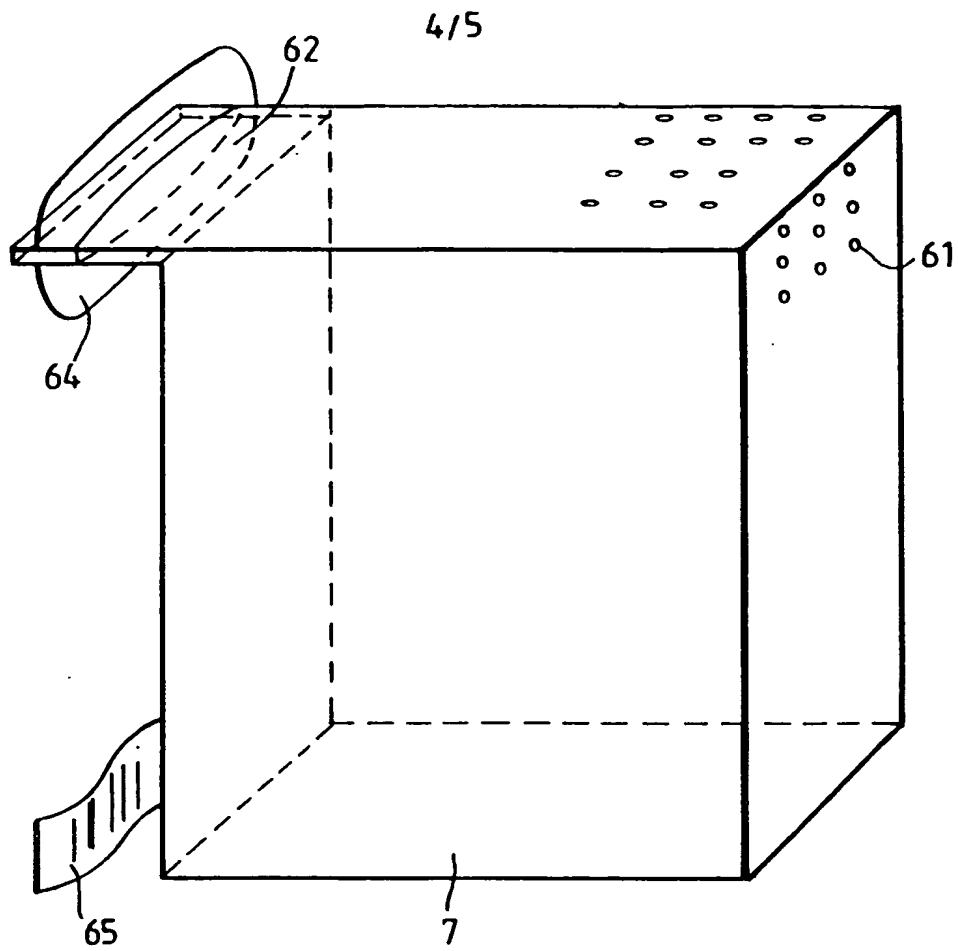


Fig. 6.

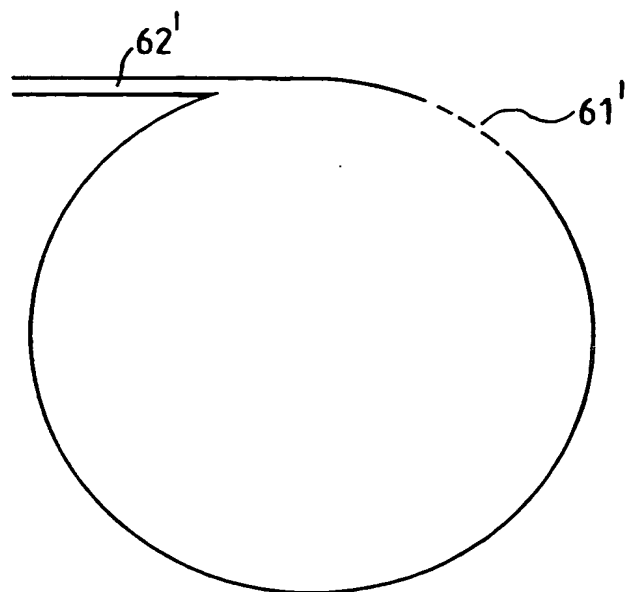


Fig. 7.

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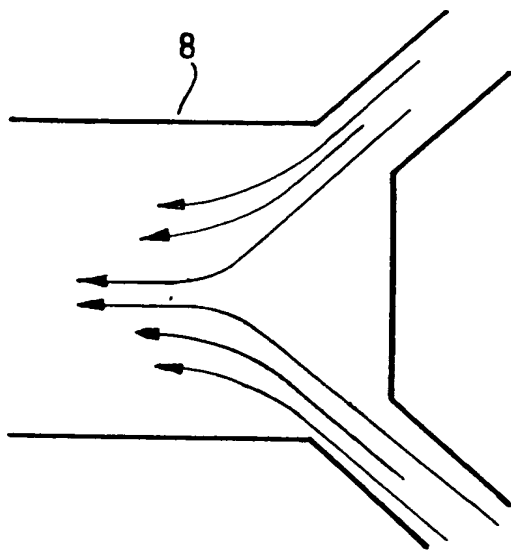


Fig. 8a.

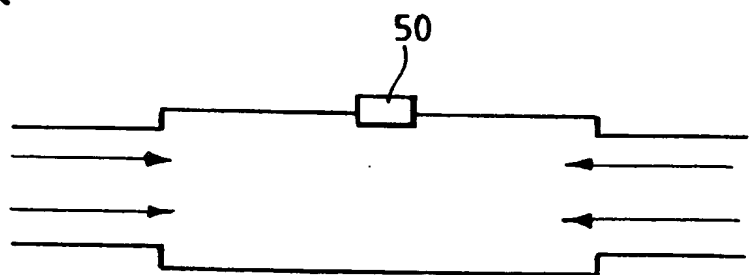


Fig. 8b.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Appl. No.

PCT/GB 00/00457

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G07D11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 4 372 478 A (GOMEZ JIM H ET AL) 8 February 1983 (1983-02-08) the whole document column 11, line 32 -column 13, line 31; figures	1,9-11, 13-24
A	DE 41 25 245 A (BALLY WULFF AUTOMATEN GMBH) 28 January 1993 (1993-01-28) abstract column 1, line 23 -column 2, line 17	1,13,23, 24
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

02/06/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00457

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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